



Planning for rural resilience

How can the English planning system deliver rural sustainability?

Structure

- Background
- Research
- Case Studies

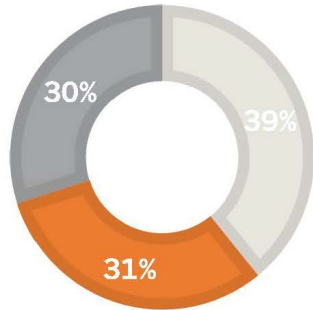
Scope of rural planning

COMPONENTS	FUNCTIONS
Public land-use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy • Strategic planning for infrastructure and housing • Development (settlement) planning • Land-use control and other regulatory functions
Spatial or territorial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area visioning • Co-ordination of service investments • Co-ordination of all public/private and third sector initiatives
Community action and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigning and lobbying • Voluntary control of services • Support for community development and social infrastructure • Community visioning • Interfacing with public and spatial planning activity
Countryside management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming and stewardship • Strategies and actions that focus on the spaces besides or between physical development • Strategies for renewable energy, mineral extraction or 'fracking'
Other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental and pan-national directives and programmes • Departmental or agency-based (sectoral) projects around health, education, transport and so on • Development agency interventions • Private sector (industrial) programmes and initiatives

FIGURE 9: THE SCOPE OF RURAL PLANNING
(Gallent, Hamiduddin, Juntti, Kidd, & Shaw, 2015)

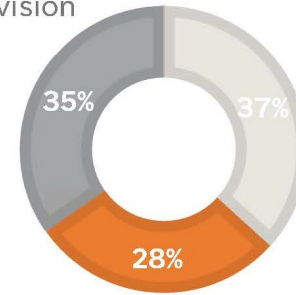
GRAPH 1: ADOPTED LDD DETAIL

- Some rural growth - NPPF Para 79 policies limited to KSA
- Infill growth only - No NPPF Para 79 policies
- Sustainable rural growth - Specific NPPF Para 79 policy provision



GRAPH 2: EMERGING LDD DETAIL

- Some rural growth - NPPF Para 79 policies limited to KSA
- Infill growth only - No NPPF Para 79 policies
- Sustainable rural growth - Specific NPPF Para 79 policy provision

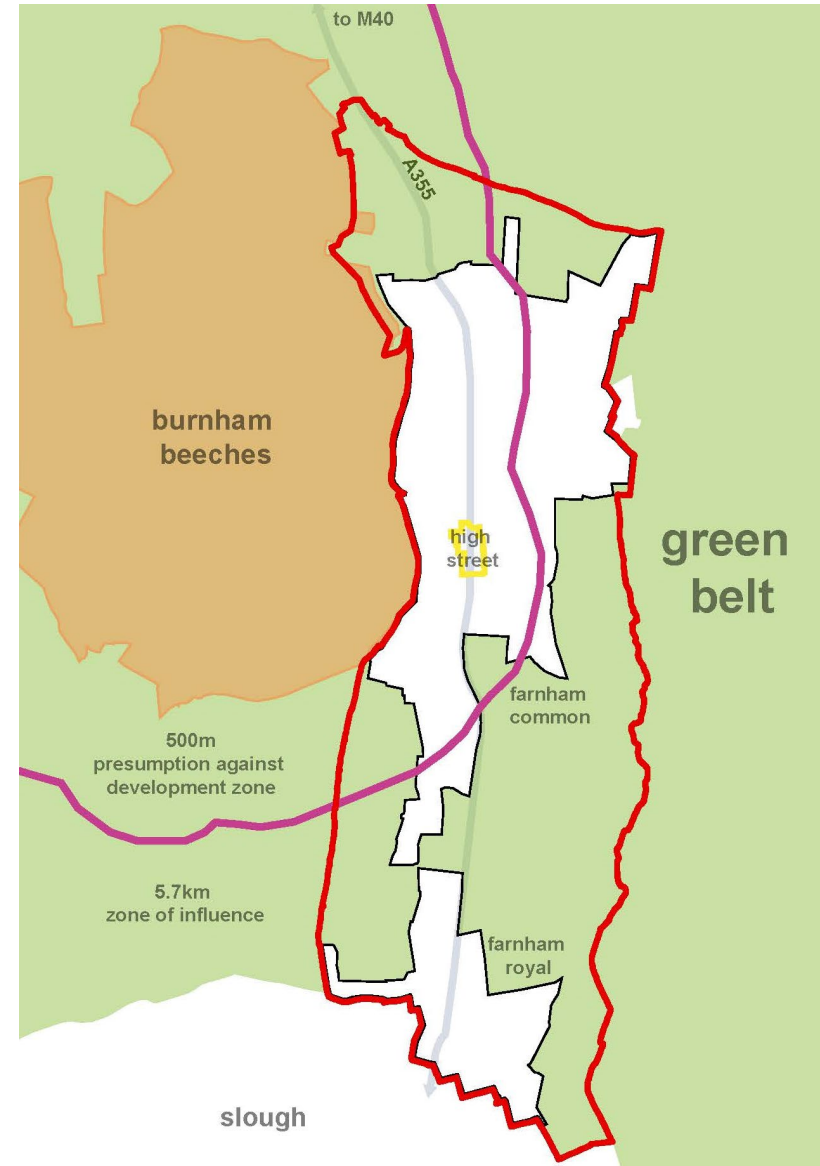


Research outcomes

Spatial exclusion of the rural

Research Outcomes

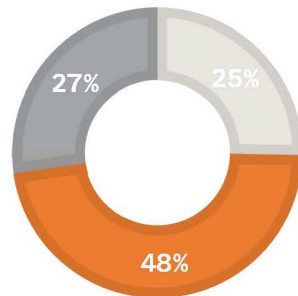
Disconnect of sustainability
objectives



Research outcomes

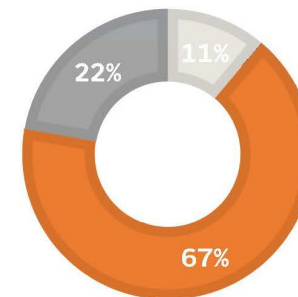
GRAPH 3: ADOPTED LDDs
DESIGNATED RURAL AREA
AFFORDABLE HOUSING THRESHOLD
DETAIL

- Affordable housing threshold lowered for all areas
- Designated Rural Area threshold applied
- No Designated Rural Area threshold applied



GRAPH 4: EMERGING LDDs
DESIGNATED RURAL AREA
AFFORDABLE HOUSING THRESHOLD
DETAIL

- Affordable housing threshold lowered for all areas
- Designated Rural Area threshold applied
- No Designated Rural Area threshold applied



Case Studies – Burghclere

- Small village reliant on car use
- Unbalanced mix of homes
- Ageing population
- On the edge of AONB
- 15 new homes of specific types and sizes to deliver community hub



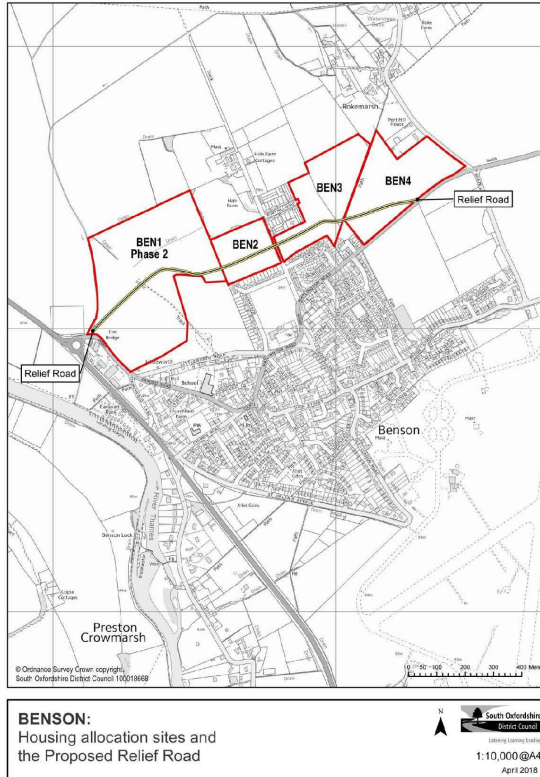


Figure 3 - Housing allocation sites and Proposed Relief Road map

Case Studies – Benson

- Large village with transport issues
- Historic village centre with tight streets
- 400+ new homes to deliver a relief road

Case Studies – Blandford +

- Market town serving a wider rural hinterland nestled between two AONBs
- Multi-parished neighbourhood plan
- Uneven distribution and limited capacity of the town's social infrastructure
- 400 new homes to deliver a new school and a community hub



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